

Generally fair; much colder Sunday night, light northwesterly winds, increasing.

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FRANCE POSTPONES THE CRUCIAL TEST

Foundations of the Republic Must Be Rebuilt.

Cabinet Affront to the Court of Cassation.

Popular Cry for Revision of the Constitution With Mere Civil Power.

(Special Cablegram—Copyrighted.)

Paris, Jan. 28.—The distracted French Republic still manages to postpone the day of its crucial test. There is no longer any doubt that the foundations of the republic must be rebuilt. Even the best friends of republican institutions now admit that the present structure is inadequate to the demand made upon it by the series of crises which paralyze national confidence and prosperity.

So revision of the constitution is now the cry, with more power in the hands of the central civil authority, especially the President. This seems the most available programme with which to offset the movements in favor of pretenders or military dictators.

There are some indications that M. Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, may become the leader of the movement for a revision of the constitution. He is a strong advocate of the American system. In the mean time, today's action of the cabinet in deciding to present a bill referring the Dreyfus case to the full court of Cassation, is regarded as a sign of weakness as well as being a distinct violation of the principle which forbids retroactive legislation.

It amounts to an admission placing a direct stigma upon the criminal branch of the court, and practically endorses former Judge Beaupre's silly charges, and adds a fresh element of confusion to the no-hopeless situation.

The police have arrested a new variety of bank swindler, who has found victims throughout Europe. He is called the "Apollon," who was accustomed to figure as a French Jew by the name of Jacques Levy, and has scooped in a million francs by ingenious frauds. He is now being held in a prison. Many minor banks on the Continent and England received instructions from "Jacques Levy," to pay sums varying from five hundred to a thousand francs to a person started to visiting in the locality. The letter contained coupons, generally of the Egyptian unified debt, to cover payments. The person named in the letter was never found. The bank would then write to ask Levy what to do with the coupons. He always replied, "Sell coupons and send amount by check."

Levy thus, by means of a worthless paper into hard cash, the other day a Berlin bank was struck by the peculiar nature of the business and asked its Paris representative to enquire and learned that the coupons were forgeries. Levy, when arrested, was astonished, because, he said, he had studied the French code and found that it did not punish the forgery committed outside of France. This proved true, but he was held because eleven foreign countries demand his extradition.

An important discovery was announced by the French Academy of Medicine on Thursday. It was made by Georges Joubert while experimenting how to renew oxygen air for submarines. He had placed in a space like a diving bell. His hypothesis was that 75 per cent of nitrogen contained in the respirable air remains intact after 21 days of oxygen has been consumed, and that the same nitrogen, with a new supply of oxygen, again becomes respirable air when the carbonic acid and vapor produced by the crew have been removed. M. Joubert found his hypothesis to be correct.

The most important question was the generation of oxygen. It appears that he discovered a chemical substance which, by contact with the atmosphere, clears the vitiated air of all impure gases produced by respiration and has been automatically, the requisite quantity of oxygen. He states that six to eight pounds of this substance would enable a man to live for twenty-four hours in a diving bell.

French returns show that thirty million visiting cards passed through the Paris postoffice during the first week of January. This is notable proof of the survival of old-fashioned French politeness. Fashionable society in some seasons has tried to kill the custom, but the people cling to it more fondly than ever.

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No Criminal Intent Shown in Louisville Conspiracy Plot.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 28.—Judge Thompson, of the Police Court, today dismissed the case against Mrs. Alice Montgomery, alias Sybil Wilbur, and others, charged with conspiracy to murder Senator Charles C. Merriam. Mrs. Montgomery, employed by the defendants, editors of the Louisville Commercial, to entrap Cincinnati into issuing a bribe from a bogus Chicago telephone company. In dismissing the case the judge said:

I have hesitated to give the sanction of this court to the means adopted in this conspiracy because it is not to be seen that one may do evil that good may come of it, or that the end justified the means. Such a principle is repugnant both to public and private morality. Treachery in private intercourse for any purpose is repugnant to the sense of justice. This where the defendants are given the benefit of the construction of their act, namely, a purpose to detect and expose crime. It is not impossible, in that it confuses the moral sense by putting the detective and the criminal on the same moral plane. Where such methods are employed very slight evidence of a corrupt motive or purpose would make it criminal.

Cincinnati was thus severely censured: The testimony of Cincinnati exhibits a degree of moral obtuseness, not to say an entire lack of moral perception, that renders his testimony worthless for any purpose except to show his own stupidity.

An investigation is now being set on foot by aldermen and council, and it is said Cincinnati will resign to escape further exposure.

THE TOPEKA LIMPING HOME.

Both Boilers Condemned and Her Cruise Cut Short.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Jan. 28.—The United States cruiser Topeka, which arrived here two days ago under orders to take coal before continuing her cruise in South American waters, left this harbor at 7 o'clock this morning for the Norfolk navy yard. She was towed out by the cutter Porpoise.

Orders came several days ago for the Topeka to put to sea at once and continue her cruise, but the chief engineer reported to her commander that both boilers were in bad condition and it would be unsafe for the cruiser to sail. A board of survey appointed to make an examination condemned both the Topeka's boilers.

\$125 to Baltimore and Return via B. & O. Saturday and Sunday. January 29 and 30; tickets good for return until following Monday. Tickets good on all trains except Royal Limited. Jan. 29, 30, 31, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

CUBANS IN UGLY HUMOR.

Talk of Concentrating in the Hills to Await Developments.

Havana, Jan. 28.—General Pedro Diaz met at Guanajay tonight all of the Cuban chiefs in the province of Pinar del Rio for the purpose of delivering to them the order of which he is the bearer, that the Cuban troops withdraw from the towns and concentrate in the hills until the Americans reach a decision upon the question of paying the Cuban army. General Diaz will attend the meeting as the representative of the Cuban Assembly.

General Snyder has arrived here and is conferring with General Brooks in regard to affairs in the province of Santa Clara, where there is growing discontent on account of the removal of the capital of the province to Camaguey.

Gen. Maximo Gomez has written a letter to J. D. Loya, editor of "El Yara," published at Key West, in which he strongly condemns the general and all other officers of the Cuban army who have accepted of offers under the American Government without having been previously recognized as the legitimate government. General Gomez says that these officers were accepted by the appointees in their capacity as private individuals and not as Cuban patriots. He says that the American Government is officially in command of divisions of the Cuban army.

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COLLAPSE OF TRADE STARTLES ENGLAND

The Nation Threatened With Industrial Ruin and Panic.

The World's Markets Controlled by Germany and America.

Lord Salisbury Playing a Double Game to Protect Great Britain Against Eastern Complications.

(Special Cablegram—Copyrighted.)

London, Jan. 28.—Alarm over the startling decrease in British exports and the increase in imports has been spreading rapidly through England during the past few days. The somber, optimistic explanations offered by Farrer and Sir Robert Giffen have utterly failed to check the increasing panic, and agitation of the subject is already producing radical political schemes for averting the impending ruin of British trade.

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KAISER'S TREAT TO CHILDREN.

An Afternoon Opera Ordered to Entertain the Little Folk.

Berlin, Jan. 28.—A pleasant trait of the Kaiser's character was shown this week. After passing the morning hours in the study, the Kaiser, accompanied by the Empress, arrived at the opera house, where a special performance was given for the benefit of the children of the Kaiser's household. The Kaiser and Empress were accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princess, and the young Duke and Duchess of Brunswick. The children were all dressed in their best, and the performance was a great success.

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SENATOR MANTLE'S SUCCESSOR CHOSEN

William A. Clark, the Butte Mining King, Elected.

Bitter Speeches and Charges of Wholesale Corruption.

A Suggestion That an Auction Block Should Hang in the Legislative Halls of Montana.

(Special Cablegram—Copyrighted.)

Helena, Mont., Jan. 28.—After a bitterly contested and long-drawn-out political battle, William A. Clark, the Butte mining king, was today elected the successor of United States Senator Lee Mantle by a vote of 54 for Clark to 27 for Conrad. The day's campaign was a masterpiece of strategy and tactics, and broke the deadlock which had threatened to paralyze the legislature.

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OPPOSITION TO THE TREATY DECREASING

Satisfactory Progress in Executive Session.

Senator Davis Confident That Ratification Is Assured.

Disposition of the Philippine Problem Entrusted to the Peace Commission's Judgment.

(Special Cablegram—Copyrighted.)

Washington, Jan. 28.—The Senate today took up the treaty with Spain for the cession of the Philippines. The debate was a long and heated one, but the opposition to the treaty was steadily decreasing. Senator Davis, who is in charge of the treaty, is confident that ratification is assured. He said that the treaty was a masterpiece of diplomacy, and that it would bring peace and prosperity to the Philippines. He also said that the treaty was in the best interests of the United States.

The principal cause of the disaster is one which is destined to speedily become a great issue in British politics and one which directly concerns the growing foreign trade of the United States. This is preferential trading between Great Britain and her colonies, an idea which appeals strongly to the alarmed manufacturers of England. The British government is now in a position to see the chief and most probable cause of the disaster which it will find its realization in some form.

It is not understood that its advocacy implies a confession that Great Britain is unable longer to compete in the open market of the world, or that it means the surrender of the position of the British Empire to American and German manufacturers. Moreover, the agitators who are beginning to demand special trading utterances are not only without any public cause of the disaster which has be